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[ESTABLISHED IN 1853.]

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LETTERS OLDER THAN SOLOMON.

Missives Exchanged 400 Years Before His Father's Birth Dug Up in Egypt.

Washington Star.

The Smithsonian Institution has just received information, not yet printed or made public in this country, of the recent discovery at Tell-el-Amarna, in Upper Egypt, of a number of tablets relating to the history of Jerusalem and dating back six hundred years before the birth of the great king now known. When it is understood that these tablets of stone are letters passed between the King of Jerusalem and the Pharaoh of Egypt, it is hard to understand how the discovery, which was made by a French archaeologist, who was the father of Solomon, some nation will be formed of their extreme antiquity.

enumeration is not proof of residence. But it is corroborative evidence. Colonel Price was enumerated in New York on June 1, 1860. The enumerator was able to secure accurate information concerning his entire family and household to the minutest particular, including the ownership of the house in which he was living and the mortgage on it. On the following day he was enumerated also in Lima, O., but as there are no particulars connected with his Lima enumeration, it is reasonable to presume that the New York enumerator secured the official enumeration. If Colonel Price's seat is contested at the grand jury, it will be the most momentous contest of a seat in the Senate in half a century.

interest. These letters were written, so Dr. Cyrus Adler told a writer for the Star, about the year 1500 B. C., and cast a great light upon the relations of Egypt at that ancient epoch. This, of course, was long before Jerusalem was captured by the Jews.

At that time there was a Jewish colony in independent cities, each of which, like Jerusalem, was governed by a "prefect" who was a Jew, meaning literally "a city." Nevertheless, these towns paid a tribute to the Pharaoh, and it was in relation to this tribute that several of the letters

trons found were addressed to the ruler of Egypt by the King of Jerusalem, Abdi-Taba. In them he tries to explain, with due respect, that he occupies a more independent position than the other prefects, and ought to be treated accordingly. For example, in one missive he says:

nobles and the common people were built out of the same material and were entitled to the same blessings, and the artificial differences that had been made between them as to land, money and privileges ought to be abolished.

The King was highly pleased with this philosophy. The principal theme in the

"Behold, this city of Jerusalem neither my father nor my mother has given unto me, but the call of a mighty king."

This refers to the ancient custom in Palestine by which rulers were sometimes chosen in consequence of a supposed divine call and without any reference to hereditary law. Having been summoned to his aid of his government, were the nobles, who were always kicking about something, were never satisfied with their honors and emoluments and were taking up all his time with complaints and petitions for more boodles. The socialistic philosopher proposed to level 'em with the rest of his subjects, and that suited him exactly.

The King therefore openly espoused the cause of the philosopher, announced himself a Socialist and began to sound the bugle of reform.

That the "mighty King" spoken of was the Deity is proved by the fact that to him as authority is referred an oracle inscribed upon another tablet, which says that: "As long as a ship sails upon the sea, so long will Mesopotamia and Babylonia conquer."

The chief link of the three order letters was the fact that the King had been asked to furnish arms for military aid against the foreign conquerors invading Palestine, and especially the district of Jerusalem. These warlike strangers he calls people of Habiri or Chabiri, and he says that he has no doubt that they will soon be so hardy that the Hebrews as a nation should have invaded Palestine at an early date, and so it is likely that

these were some advanced tribes of Israel which settled down west of the Jordan, and made incursions from time to time. In one of the letters on this subject Abdi-Taba says:

The Habiri people are conquering the land of the Hittites.

cities of the King—i. e., the cities tributary to the Pharaoh—"therefore the King may turn his face to his subjects and send troops. If the troops arrive this year the countries of the King, my Lord, may be saved, but if no troops arrive the countries of the King, my Lord, will exist no longer."

This tremendous "find" at Tell-el-Amarna includes 200 tablets, largely of Babylonian cuneiform script, which is thus discovered for the first time to have been in use at so early a period in Egypt and Palestine. Many of the other tablets are dispatches of about the same date from prefects of other

cities of Palestine to the Pharaoh. Some of the inscriptions are in an unknown language, which no one has as yet been able to translate. It is funny to think that Solomon himself would have looked upon these tablets as remote antiquities.

TALKED WITH A GHOST.
An Uneasy Spirit Wanted Its Jaw-Bone Buried with the Rest of the Body.
LYNN (Mass.) Special.
The city is talking of the strange experience of George Bettenhausen, the cigar

manufacturer on Mroos street. During the latter part of last week John Hays, on crossing the tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad at the depot, was ground to pieces under the Portland express. So badly were his remains mangled that pieces of bones were found alongside the track for some

distance. The spectators made haste to pick these gory splinters up as relics. The police raided the crowd and recovered all the pieces save a piece of the lower jaw-bone, containing five teeth. This, it seems, had been picked up by George Carpenter, of the Roper House. He showed it to Mr. Ret-

tenhausen, who volunteered to clean it, not knowing where it came from. The bone was placed in a box on the shelf in the office to wait for Sunday, when he would have time to attend to it. Last night, after the workmen had gone, Mr. Bettenhausen remained in the office until 8 at work on

his books. He then began to close up, and had fastened all the doors but the side one, at which he stood, when the sound of a cough attracted his attention to his office. There in the light sat a stranger in a chair, with a satchel that pulled down over his face. How he got there startled Mr. Bet-

In muffled tones the stranger replied: "You have on the shelf my jaw-bone. I miss it considerably, and would be obliged if you have it buried with the remainder of my body, or I can't be comfortable."

"Mr. Retchbacher was more than startled," says the account of the secret work which he accomplished by a tunnel, by which the principal part of the ore had been extracted, but had left the mechanism of the smelter intact. It is confidently believed by those who opened the smelter that the secret is discovered, or at least the key, but the commission will not divulge it.

at this time, but, thinking it was a practical joke, he stepped to his safe, on which lay his pistol, and jumped for the office door. The office had only this one exit and no one approached it, but when he stood on the portal the figure was gone. This was too much for the old gentleman. He hurriedly

locked up, leaving his lights burning, and went home. The police notified him later that his office was all lit up, but he said it was all right. Yesterday he returned Mr. Carpenter his bone, saying he had changed his mind. The story got abroad and yesterday afternoon the coroner de-

manded the relic of Mr. Carpenter, who gave it up, and it will be placed in the grave of Hays. Mr. Bettenhausen will write a full description of the affair for the Boston Society for Psychical Research by special request.

Senator Bruce's Residence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
(ESTABLISHED IN 1853.)

SPECIAL ADVERTISING

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LETTERS OLDER THAN SOLOMON.

Mistress Exchanged 400 Years Before His Father's Birth Dug Up in Egypt

Washington Star.

The Smithsonian Institution has just received information, not yet printed or made public in this country, of the recent discovery at Tell-el-Amarna, in Upper Egypt, of a number of tablets relating to the history of Jerusalem and dating back six hundred years earlier than any records hitherto known. When it is understood that these tablets of stone are letters passed between the King of Jerusalem and the Pharaoh of Egypt four hundred years before the birth of David, who was the father of Solomon, some notion will be formed of their extreme interest. These letters were written, so Dr. Cyrus Adler told a writer for the Star, about the year 1850 B. C., and cast a great light upon the relations of Egypt at that ancient epoch. This, of course, was long before Jerusalem was captured by the Jews.

At Tell-el-Amarna was a federation of independent cities, each of which, like Jerusalem, was governed by a "prefect"—this word meaning literally "king of a city." Nevertheless, these towns paid tribute to the Pharaoh, and it was in relation to this tribute that several of the letters found were addressed to the ruler of Egypt. It is very curious to find inscribed upon them in them he tries to explain, with due respect, that he occupies a more independent position than the other prefects, and he ought to be treated, in another of the letters he says:

"Behold, this city of Jerusalem neither my father nor my mother has given unto me, like as Palestine was a federation of independent cities, each of which, like Jerusalem, was governed by a 'prefect'—this word meaning literally 'king of a city.'"

This refers to the ancient custom in Palestine by which rulers were sometimes chosen in consequence of a supposed divine call and without any reference to hereditary law. Having been summoned to his throne by the Deity, Abdi-Taba argued that he should be treated more leniently than a tribute to tribute. In another of the letters he says:

"Behold, neither my father nor my mother has appointed me to this place, but the mighty King has made me enter into the house of my father."

"That the 'mighty King' spoken of was the Deity is proved by the fact that to him as a deity he refers, and he is inscribed upon another tablet, which says that: 'As long as a ship sails upon the sea, so long will Mesopotamia and Babylonia conquer.' The chief aim of the three other letters written by the King of Jerusalem, Abdi-Taba, for military aid against the foreign conquerors invading Palestine, and especially the district of Jerusalem. These letters are written in the name of the King of Habiri—in other words, they were Hebrews. It seems hardly probable that the Hebrews as a nation would have invaded Palestine at so early a date, and so it is likely that these were some advanced tribes of Israel which settled down west of the Jordan, and the latter part of the week John Hay, one of the letters on this subject Abdi-Taba says:

"The Habiri people are conquering the cities of the King—L. e., the cities of the King. Therefore the King of Habiri may turn his face to his subjects and send troops. If the troops arrive this year the country of the King, my Lord, will be saved, but if not, the troops will be the country of the King, my Lord, will exist no longer."

This tremendous "find" at Tell-el-Amarna includes 300 tablets, largely of Babylonian uniform script, which is thus discovered for the first time to have been in use at so early a period in Egypt and Palestine. Many of the tablets were so disintegrated about the same date from prefects of other cities of Palestine to the Pharaoh. Some of the inscriptions are so ancient that no one has been able to translate. It is funny to think that Solomon himself would have looked upon these tablets as remote antiquities.

TALKED WITH A GHOST.

An Unseemly Spirit Wanted Its Jaw-Bone Buried with the Rest of the Body.

Lynn.

The city is talking of the strange experience of George Bettenhausen, the cigar manufacturer on Monroe street. During the latter part of last week John Hay, on crossing the tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad at the depot, was ground to pieces under the Portland express. So badly were the bones of his body broken that they were found alongside the track for some distance. The spectators made haste to pick these gory splinters up as relics. The man who carried the pieces of bone to the lower jaw-bone, containing five teeth. This it seems, was then picked up by George Carpenter of the Boyden House. He showed it to Mr. Bettenhausen, who volunteered to clean it, not knowing where it came from. The bone was approached it, but when he stood in the office to wait for Sunday, when he would have time to attend to it. Last night, after the workmen had gone, Mr. Bettenhausen went home, and he found the bone on his books. He then began to close up, and had fastened all the doors but the side one, at which he stood, when the sound of a chair being dragged attracted his attention. There in the light sat a stranger in a chair, with a slouch hat pulled down over his face. How he got in there started Mr. Bettenhausen, but he boldly asked, "What do you want?"

In mollified tones the stranger replied: "You have on the shelf my jaw-bone. I need it considerably, and would be obliged if you have it buried with the remainder of my body, or I can't be comfortable."

Mr. Bettenhausen was more than startled at this request, but when he was a practical joke, he stepped to his safe, on which lay his pistol, and jumped for the office door. The office had only this one exit and no one approached it, but when he stood in the portal the figure was gone. This was too much for the old gentleman. He hurriedly locked up, leaving his lights burning, and went home. The police notified him later that his office was all lit up, but he said it was all right. Yesterday he returned Mr. Carpenter his bone, saying he had changed his mind, and the story got broad and yesterday afternoon the corner demanded the relic of Mr. Carpenter, who gave it to him. The police notified him later of Hays. Mr. Bettenhausen will write a full description of the affair for the Boston Society for Psychical Research by special request.

Senator Brice's Residence.

New York Press.

It is a pretty direct rumor that Colonel Calvin S. Brice will not be allowed to take his seat in the Senate without a contest by Ohio Republicans on the constitutional question. Brice was elected a senator of the Buckeye State when elected. That Colonel Brice has anticipated that such a contest would be made, have had several intimations lately from members of the Democratic national committee, who are in close contact with him. I am told that the census enumeration will be relied upon to corroborate the assertion that he lives in New York instead of Ohio. Of course, the census

enumeration is not proof of residence. But it is corroborative evidence. Colonel Brice was enumerated in New York on June 6. The enumerator was able to secure accurate information concerning his entire family and household to the minutest particulars, including the ownership of the house in which he was living and the mortgage on it. On the following day he was enumerated also in Lima, O., but as there are no such particulars connected with the Lima enumeration it is to be presumed that the New York enumerator secured the official enumeration. If Colonel Brice's seat is contested on the ground stated it will be the most momentous contest of a seat in the Senate in half a century.

THE SOCIALISTIC KING.

A Persian Story Which the German Emperor Probably Has Not Read.

Nebraska Journal.

One of the earliest social reform movements was started by a great Persian philosopher a couple of thousands years ago. The King of Persia became interested in the matter and conferred with the philosopher. The philosopher, he found, taught that the nobles and the common people were built out of the same material, and were entitled to the same blessings, and the artificial differences between them were maintained as to land, money and privileges ought to be abolished.

The King was highly pleased with this philosophy. The principal theories in the aid of his government were the nobles, who were always kicking about something, were never satisfied with their honors and emblems, and were taking up all his time with complaints and petitions for more bounties. The socialistic philosopher proposed to level 'em with the rest of his subjects, and that ended him career.

The King therefore openly espoused the cause of the philosopher, announced himself a Socialist and began to sound the new slogan.

Everything went along swimmingly for a few months and Persia was almost converted to socialism when some fellow wise man, a teacher, involved his Majesty as well as quietly spreading around the information that under the teachings of socialism the King himself wasn't any better than other people, and, in time, would have to come out of his throne and participate in the common life and be just like the rest of them.

The King was scared out of a year's growth by this information, and sent a policeman out for the philosopher. At once Sternly questioning him, he elicited the confession that it was indeed true that the principles of socialism, as understood by the philosopher, involved his Majesty as well as everybody else. The King immediately cut off the head of the philosopher and closed up the socialism business at once.

It is possible that the young Emperor of Germany has never read this chapter of Persian history. He avows himself a socialist, and claims that he is inaugurating reforms not permitting that he would be obliged to permit twenty years hence, and takes credit for his foresight. It is time, better yet, upon him the socialism must eventually take him and all other emperors when it gets a good hold, and is sufficiently understood.

PREHISTORIC SMELTING.

Method by Which an Extinct Race Reduced Refractory Ores.

Albuquerque Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

At present a government commission from the Interior Department to investigate the recently-discovered ancient smelter excited not little interest among miners and prospectors. True, old mines have, from time to time, been discovered near this city, but by what process the precious metals were extracted from the ores by the primitive inhabitants have not heretofore been known. It is certain that their processes and ours was not identical. Now and then stories of the discovery of prehistoric smelters have not been authenticated. About two years ago C. M. Wilson, according to the late Mr. Wilson, who had been used in assaying metal, visited the home of C. M. Wilson, the owner of the Old Monocuma mine, near this city, where one of these ancient Depuliers was found. This smelter had never been fired, but was in the condition in which it was left by its builders when some great catastrophe overtook them, and it was believed that its opening would lead to the solution of the method by which the prehistoric people of America were able to separate metals by an unknown process. This smelter was not more than three feet square, but was arranged internally that heat could be evenly distributed to every part by a system of pipes, an accurate model of which has been made. It is apparent that by a process believed to be on the eve of disclosure the refractory metals were made to furnish the fine, hot air, the mechanism of the shape of fumes, were discharged. On opening this furnace it was found to have been to some extent looted, without doubt by the guard who had been stationed there over the precious find for several weeks, which he accomplished by a tunnel, by which the principal part of the ore had been funneled, but the mechanism of the smelter intact. It is confidently believed by those who opened the smelter that the secret is discovered, or at least it is, but the commission report will wait until its official report. Should it prove favorable, it will revolutionize the mining industry of the Southwest.

Kansas Eccentricities.

Kansas City Journal.

Judge Balderson, of Wichita, who induced an obstinate jury to agree by having them furnished with a comfortable room in the jury-room, has obtained a notoriety not only to that of the recently-elected Kansas judge who has been sent by the people who get a legal education in six months.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.